

JUL 18 1966

STATINTL

Dodd and Stashynsky

By William F. Buckley Jr.



THE contention is that Sen. Dodd travelled to Germany in the spring of 1964 simply to advance the interests of General Julius Klein, a lobbyist for West German interests and a friend of Sen. Dodd, Sen. Javits, Sen. Hickel, Sen. Morse, Vice President Humphrey and, most probably, the Queen of England. Sen. Dodd replies that he travelled to Germany for the sole purpose of talking with Bogdan Stashynsky and with officials concerned with the case of Bogdan Stashynsky, whose career, until he

gave himself up to German authorities, was to murder people who got in the way of the Soviet Union.

Who to believe? On the one hand, there are documents — letters from General Klein urging Dodd to go Germany. But General Klein also wrote such letters to other senators; and there is nowhere in the record of any communication from Sen. Dodd to Gen. Klein telling the general that he would go to Germany in his behalf. Nor is there any record that while in Germany Sen. Dodd spent time soothing General Klein's ex-clients, or reassuring his current clients.

True, Sen. Dodd mentioned Gen. Klein favorably in an interview with Adenauer, as why should he not have, convinced as Sen. Dodd was — and here he spoke not only for himself but for a dozen other senators — that General Klein was an innocent victim of a few desultory remarks made in the course of an investigation by Senator Fulbright in 1963.

On the other hand, Sen. Dodd was able to show that he had been repeatedly urged to go to Germany to interview Stashynsky, by former Congressman Charles Kersten, who always had interested himself in the underworld machinations of the Soviet Union, and by Professor Lev Dorbriansky of Georgetown University, a relentless friend of the captive peoples of Europe.

It was quite logical that Sen. Dodd should go, inasmuch as he is the vice chairman of the Senate Sub-committee on Internal

Security and had conducted the investigations into the mysterious death of Paul Bang-Jensen in 1959, producing a report which speculated on the question of whether Soviet murder rings were continuing to operate. The surrender of Stashynsky confirmed that they do.

And, in due course, a committee report, "Murder International Inc.," subtitled "Murder and Kidnaping as an Instrument of Soviet policy" was issued containing vivid details of the Stashynsky case, and considerable other information, mostly circumstantial and suggestive, about the operations of Soviet killer-rings, and the mysterious and melancholy end so many anti-Communists have met in the post-war era.

Why didn't Sen. Dodd publish the report earlier, his critics ask? He went to Germany in May of 1964, and the report didn't appear until October, 1965.

Suspicious? No, as a matter of fact. To begin with, legislative committees are notoriously pokey about bringing out reports — everyone is busy. But in this case there were special factors. The Senator requested the co-operation of the Central Intelligence Agency in compiling a comprehensive list of known Soviet murder victims, and the CIA dragged its feet, and came up with something inconclusive. Ditto German intelligence.

On top of that, 1964 was an election year, and the spring and summer of 1965 were mostly devoted to the Dominican situation. Sen. Dodd asked Stashynsky whether he knew of the case of General Krivitzky (he had heard of it), of Paul Bang-Jensen (ditto), of Louis Adamie (no) of Lawrence Duggan (no). But Stashynsky, who murdered two men and was secretly decorated by the Soviet government for his services to co-existence, revealed that immediately before his apostasy, he was informed that he would be going to Moscow to take intensive courses in the English language preparatory, one assumes, to a mission to the United States where he would not, one further assumes, have been ordered to dispose of Drew Pearson.